

New Jersey Is Now Annexed.

Opening of New Hudson Tunnels to Manhattan Does the Trick—August Will Witness Completion of the Underriver System. The Hot Weather Candidates.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
[Our New York Correspondent.]

AUGUST should be a great month in the history of New York and New Jersey, for the reason that it sees the completion of the system of McAdoo tunnels connecting Jersey and the great railroad terminals of Jersey with Manhattan. The last of these events is the opening of the tunnel leading from the Pennsylvania station to the Erie and Lackawanna stations in Jersey City, which is scheduled for Aug. 2.

The second pair of the McAdoo tubes under the Hudson have already been opened with every evidence of joy on both sides of the river. Whistles blew, flags flew and there were speeches and doings generally. It was a great day incidentally for William G. McAdoo, the author and genius of the enterprise. This is the second time Jersey has married Manhattan, the first time occurring when the first pair of McAdoo tubes were finished farther up the river. There will be a third ceremony when the two Pennsylvania railroad tunnels are opened, which will happen in the not distant future. With this sort of triple, or, rather, sextuple, knot it would seem that nothing less than an earthquake could bring about a divorce.

These latest tunnels under the Hudson, or North river, as it used to be called, extend from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City to the magnificent new Hudson Terminal building,



WILLIAM G. McADOO SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW TUNNELS.

which covers two blocks in New York's skyscraper district. On the New York side they will connect with the other McAdoo tubes up Sixth avenue, and on the Jersey side will be extended to the Erie and Lackawanna stations. They will thus cover the four great railroad systems having terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken, as the first two tunnels extend to the Lackawanna and as the Central Railroad of New Jersey runs into the Pennsylvania station. It is for this reason that in the great new Hudson Terminal in New York trains on these different systems will be called. The importance of bringing Jersey City within three minutes of downtown New York will be realized when it is remembered that the average New Yorker does not think of getting to his office under half an hour to an hour's time.

At about the time that Jersey City and Manhattan were being joined in the holy bonds of subterranean wedlock the Pennsylvania railroad was starting work on the last of its four tunnels under the East river. When it comes to the matter of digging holes the Pennsylvania has Brer Fox's prush. It may sound easy to bore two holes and part of the way four, each of them big enough to carry a railroad, but any one who thinks it really is easy should take a trip and look at the thing being actually done. In this instance these two or four holes

pass under a great hill on which is situated the city of Hoboken, under a broad river that floats the shipping of the world, under an island containing the second city on earth, under another river of large enough dimensions for ship traffic and under enough more ground to make a respectable and comparatively level emergence to the surface. The ancient and honorable ground mole should come to New York and learn how to burrow.

This is the foolish season in politics as well as other things, which accounts for the fact that former Police Commissioner Bingham is being boomed for mayor. If Bingham has any qualifications for mayor they have not been listed and set before a grinning world. It must be admitted, of course, that he is a bigger man than McClellan, but no community is in duty bound to make two leaders simply because it has made one. If it comes to a choice between a Tammany candidate and Bingham for mayor I would favor putting up Hettie Green on a third ticket and then forget to go to the polls. Bingham can make more noise than a boiler works and do less execution than a popgun. The only really good thing that McClellan ever did was to fire Bingham. To most of us it seems that there is more than half a chance to beat Tammany this year, but if the independents take up Theodore A. Bingham the campaign will be a joke.

Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, the Standard Oil serpent of Brooklyn politics, has been up to Boston. I cannot conceive what would take McCarren to Boston unless it were the attraction of opposites, since the only way in which one suggests the other is that each is so different. If a man were trying to think of the one thing in all the universe most unlike Boston he would probably hit upon McCarren. Notwithstanding this dissimilarity the Brooklyn senator rather patronizingly approves the Hub; says it is a great city—not as great as New York, you know, or Brooklyn, but quite a thriving village. After that the Lowells, the Adamises, the Quincy and the other highbrows around Back Bay ought to feel distinctly puffed up.

There are loud yells at Ellis island. Mr. Williams, the new commissioner, is closing the door in the face of several thousand people who want to make our sell their home and our dollars their own. There are hoarse cries of protest in consequence. These would be citizens of the land of the free if they were sent back some of them emit shrill wails, others go into the courts and still others commit suicide. They assert that Commissioner Williams requires that each of them have \$25 as an evidence of ability to keep out of the poorhouse. Mr. Williams and his assistants deny that the twenty-five dollar requirement is made a hard and fast rule. They only insist that the immigrant show conclusive evidence that he is able to take care of himself and will not become a public charge. It is practically the first time an effort has been made to turn back the ever increasing immigrant tide flowing into the country, and it is being watched with intense interest. As a solution to the new-old problem thus raised Jacob H. Schiff believes that no deportation but distribution of the immigrants is what is needed. He would deflect them from the Atlantic seaboard towns, especially New York. Many he would send to the south. He seriously recommends to people of his own blood, the Jews, that they voluntarily settle in the south and other parts of the country rather than in the congested cities of the east. But, as Mr. Williams is on the job and Mr. Schiff is not, it is probable that deportation will be the policy pursued, and behind Commissioner Williams in this work appears the strong hand of the United States government.

After taking several prizes and making a record flight the Glenn H. Curtiss aeroplane has been wrecked by a novice. The novice also wrecked his arm, his self confidence and his thumb. Boys will be boys, but fledglings always do get several tumbles when first trying their wings. In the meantime will Mr. Luther Burbank please turn his attention from the culture of seedless prunes and thornless briars to the invention of an accidentless aeroplane?

It is said that a kind of cloth is manufactured in India that will turn off the sun's rays. Would removing the duty from this have the effect of cooling off the heat of the tariff situation? Anyway, we in New York are in favor of this cloth coming in free for the reason that we never yet have found a texture that did not add to the heat of the sun's rays, much less turning it away.

Indeed, we know exactly how a little salmon felt down at the Battery anarism the other day. This partic-

ular fish is a cold water proposition, and when by mistake the hot water was turned into his tank there were doings. There is little doubt in the minds of any that saw him that he broke all piscatorial speed records, size considered. Back and forth he went and up and down, then around and around with lightning-like rapidity. Every now and then he would jump entirely out of the water and would peck the glass so hard that he called the attention of an attendant, who discovered the mistake and released him from his hot water inferno. He aroused the sympathy of the city, for with the thermometer hitting only the high places every one knew just what he went through.

I see by the papers, as Tom Powers would say, that J. Pierpont Morgan did not succeed in getting steel trust stock admitted to the Paris bourse. Are the American people the only easy marks?

EXCITING FOR TROOPERS.

Troubles Around Pittsburgh Make Adventures For Constabulary.

In the recent labor troubles in the vicinity of Pittsburgh there has been some exciting work for the members of the state constabulary. For instance, at Lyndora, when the striking employees of the car and wheel companies heard of the approach of the mounted state police thousands of angered strikers and their sympathizers lined the streets. Hoots and jeers greeted the troopers as they rode up the main street of the company settlement. The troopers, riding in formation of fours, paid slight heed.

Some one in the crowd on the sidewalk threw a beer bottle. It struck Trooper Hass. An order from the commanding lieutenant of the troopers quickly brought the constabulary into riot formation, and with drawn maces they charged the crowds. Straight into the hundreds of persons crowding the thoroughfare rode the troopers, beating about them with their riot clubs. In the melee a woman was pushed through a plate glass window of a store and severely cut.

A man in the mob leveled a revolver at a trooper. With a swing of his mace the trooper is said to have knocked the revolver from the man's hand. As the trooper struck, the weapon was discharged. The bullet passed close to the trooper's head. Another striker picked up the revolver, but before the trigger could be pulled it was knocked from his hand and the man was beaten to the ground.

Slowly the troopers cleared the streets and alleys until the way was

pany's plant. Marching order was again formed, but the troopers had not ridden twenty yards before they were assailed with bottles, slag, pieces of board and lumps of coal thrown from the tops of houses along the narrow street.

The troopers were ordered to draw and load their guns. As the column of forty men advanced the crowds sheltered in the houses and alleys again surged into the streets ahead of the troopers. Putting their horses to a trot, the constabulary rode into the crowd, firing their weapons into the ground. It was during this clash that three persons were shot. The strikers used revolvers freely, it is reported.

During the troubles in the Pittsburgh suburbs freight trains have sometimes



STATE TROOPERS PATROLLING JAIL TRAIL. STATE CONSTABULARY ON DUTY IN STRIKE REGION.

been put to use as jails for the confinement of alleged disturbers of the peace, and it has fallen to the lot of state troopers to patrol these trains, an especially dangerous task under the

circumstances.

The experiment tried by Pennsylvania in maintaining a force of mounted state police is being watched by other commonwealths with interest. The force was established about three years ago for use wherever the services of the bounds of the state the services of the troopers may be required. The system has won praise in some quarters and criticism in others.

The system followed in the Keystone State in suppressing disturbances of the peace makes scenes of violence rather costly to the general taxpayers. A state law guarantees a manufacturing company against riot loss at the expense of the county. At the time of the Pennsylvania railroad strike in 1877 Allegheny county, in which Pittsburgh is located, under this law was compelled to pay strike losses aggregating \$21,000,000.

The Church Union Problem.

Thirty ministers and thirty laymen of the various Protestant denominations of Chicago have taken up the work of church union that was started last winter in Philadelphia by the organization of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty-three denominations and 17,000,000 church members. One of the subjects to be considered by the movement is the results of church overproduction and the real need of some federated interdenominational body effective enough to regulate the problem of supply and demand in religious matters. In the twelve states that are to be under Chicago's jurisdiction there are 28,510 towns having a population of 2,000, six of more than 2,000 and less than 10,000 population and 137 cities of more than 10,000.

In Quest of Peary and Cook.

Expedition to Search for Brooklyn Explorer and Aid Peary if Needed—News From Both Adventurers Is Eagerly Anticipated—Chances of Their Success.

THE public attention is centered on the arctic region again because of the expedition which has set out for the rescue of Dr. Frederick A. Cook and because of the momentary expectation that Commander Robert E. Peary's expedition may be heard from and that the persistency of this explorer in searching for the north pole may at last have been rewarded. If Peary carried out his plans as expected it would be fair to look for an announcement soon of his discovery of the north pole. He left the United States about a year ago.

Search for Dr. Cook is to be made by an expedition fitted out by Herbert



ESKIMO TENT AT ETAH.

L. Bridgman of New York and other friends of the Brooklyn explorer, including Captain Samuel W. Briggs of Newfoundland. The schooner Jeanie has been purchased for this purpose and fitted out for a trip to Etah, Greenland, the base station of Commander Peary's expedition.

In case the Jeanie falls in with the Roosevelt, Mr. Peary's ship, the latter is to take command of both vessels and to become, so to speak, a commander of a small arctic fleet.

Dr. Cook went with an expedition to the north which was equipped by John R. Bradley. Mr. Bradley is an amateur explorer and has spent large sums of money to gratify his taste for adventure in the northern seas. His schooner arrived at Etah in September, 1907, and it was then that Dr. Cook proposed a trip to the pole. Mr. Bradley returned to New York in October of that year and told of the departure of the physician, whom he had left with supplies of food sufficient to last him and his party for more than

a year. The physician started from Etah with a large party of Eskimos, and it is believed that later his retinue was reduced to two or three youths. They had twenty dogs and several sledges and a large quantity of supplies. The dash for the pole was to have been made in February of 1908. Since then, as far as is known, nothing has been heard of Dr. Cook direct. He intended to cross Ellesmere Land in a northwesterly direction. It is possible that he may have made his way to Disco, where he could find passage in some Danish vessel. It may be that even now he is on his way to Copenhagen.

Other objects of the expedition will be to deposit coal at Etah for the Roosevelt, the vessel of Mr. Peary, and



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

to bring home Henry Whitney of New Haven, Conn., a passenger on the Erik last year, who remained to shoot musk oxen and other game.

The most northerly settlement on earth is that at Etah, north Greenland, where the Roosevelt landed provisions for the formation of a base of supplies. The place is inhabited only by Eskimos, who live in tents made of skins turned fur side in. The tents are usually about twelve feet in diameter and in winter are covered with ice and snow.

Peary left Etah Aug. 17, 1908, for his trip across the snow and ice intervening between that point and the pole. Experts declare that if his expedition had failed to reach the much desired goal and had turned back it would have been heard from ere this.

SERENO E. PAYNE.

Leader of Downward Revisionists in Tariff Conference.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the house ways and means committee, who introduced the tariff bill in the house and who has been so prominent as a member of the conference committee on the subject of the tariff, has long been known as an expert in matters pertaining to customs duties. Formerly he was not an enthusiast for revision of the customs schedules, but when the Republican platform declared for this and the party candidate made it a leading part of his program Mr. Payne took his stand for it and in the discussion and controversy over the kind of revision



SERENO E. PAYNE.

that should be given the schedules has lined up with the president for one with a downward tendency. His figure has been a foremost one in the deliberations to bring about agreement between the house and senate on the subject of the tariff bill.

Mr. Payne represents in the house the Thirty-first New York district and has served in congress almost a quarter of a century. He was active in the framing and passage of the McKinley and Dingley bills and, despite the fact that he is now a leader among the downward revisionists, has always been known as an apostle of protection. He is a lawyer and was born about sixty-six years ago at Hamilton, N. Y. He is of commanding physique, and his heavy, bushy, white hair gives him a striking aspect.